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PALGIN
QUICK RELIEF
EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME "PALGIN"

FRIDAY,
JULY 31, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

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Indian President To Take Over Kerala

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Prime Minister Nehru on Thursday advised President Rajendra Prasad to take over administrative control of the Communist-ruled state of Kerala, where at least 15 persons have died in disturbances over the past six weeks.

Authoritative sources said Mr. Nehru advised the President to take the government of Kerala out of the hands of the Communists and administer the State himself under emergency powers vested in him by the Constitution.

Fighting Reported In North Laos

LONDON (Reuters). — Reports of fighting in the Sam Neua Province in the north of Laos between Communist insurgents and Government troops have been received by the British Government, the Foreign Office spokesman announced on Thursday.

Tibetan Revolt Said Continuing

BERLIN (UPI). — The East German Communist Party newspaper "Neues Deutschland" reported on Thursday that the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet still is continuing.

MRS. MEIR DUE THIS AFTERNOON

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, is expected home from her Latin American tour this afternoon. She had been due at midnight last night, but her departure from Zurich was delayed, for reasons which could not immediately be ascertained, until 6 o'clock this morning.

ARMS FOR CUBA SEIZED BY U.S.

TAMPA, Florida (Reuters). — U.S. coastguards on Thursday arrested two Americans and one Cuban and seized a single-engine aircraft loaded with guns and ammunition which they said were to be parachuted into Cuba.

Czechs Defect At Unruly Youth Meet in Vienna

VIENNA (Reuters). — Thirty young Czechs have quit the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival here and decided not to return home, reliable sources said on Thursday.

They were said to have left the Vienna fairground where all the Communist delegations at the Festival are quartered, and found accommodation "somewhere in the city."

Western correspondents trying to see the Czech delegation were unable to get any information.

The defection report came after Austrian police refused to confirm or deny that a number of youth delegates, including at least one Hungarian girl, had asked for political asylum. A full statement was expected to be made at the end of the 10-day festival next Tuesday.

Dr. John D. Bernal, Professor of Physics at London University, was one of the leaders at a Festival seminar on "Science and Mankind 100 Years from Now," and said he had been very impressed. Prof. Bernal was the winner of a Stalin Peace Prize in 1950.

Greeks, Cypriots Castigate Grivas

The Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff, last night accused General George Grivas, former leader of EOKA, of "mistreating truth" in a manner "sowing discord" among Greek Cypriots.

He was replying to Wednesday's statement by General Grivas, in which the latter dissociated himself from the Zurich and London agreements on Cyprus and said he would "fight to frustrate attempts to enslave the Cypriot people."

Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis in another statement last night said: "My Government and I personally assume responsibility for these agreements in all their extent."

In a statement last night, Archbishop Makarios said: "I signed the London agreement (on Cyprus) fully aware of the prevailing conditions and was for the national interest of the Cypriot people."

Dr. Kutchuk is to be away for one month, visiting Munich, West Berlin, Zurich, Amsterdam, London, Paris and Rome. Archbishop Makarios said after the meeting that they had agreed on the appointment of chiefs of police and gendarmerie for the transitional period.

The police chief would be a Greek Cypriot with a Turkish Cypriot deputy, while the gendarmerie chief would be a Turkish Cypriot with a Greek Cypriot deputy.

more right than anyone else to come and stay in Cyprus."

He was then asked whether General Grivas' statement could be regarded as harmful or useful for the unity of the Greek people.

He paused momentarily and then said: "It depends on the response of the Cypriot people."

In the evening, Archbishop Makarios met for half-an-hour with Dr. Padil Kutchuk, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, on the eve of Dr. Kutchuk's departure for Europe on holiday.

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East-West Experts Meet Today In Bid To Speed Berlin Agreement

Nixon Urges Personal Contacts Still Differ on Principles

NEGYTARSK, Russia (UPI). — In the depths of a dank copper mine in the Urals, U.S. Vice-President Mr. Richard M. Nixon told a Russian Minister Thursday that "our leaders must have a chance to talk seriously in a climate where something can be done without resort to force."

Mr. Nixon's remarks were construed as a broad hint of a possible meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev. Some people around Mr. Nixon felt strongly that a Khrushchev visit to the U.S. would be helpful.

Mr. Nixon's copper-mine appeal for a top leadership talk followed by one hour a similar suggestion made in front of a Russian audience.

Shortly before going 700 feet down into the mine, Mr. Nixon said in drinking a toast at a luncheon given by Foreign Ministry officials:

"This certainly is an occasion to point out that what we need for the future is to reduce the suspicion and reduce the area of conflict which exists."

De Gaulle Against 'Baseless Summit'

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS. — President de Gaulle told Foreign Minister Couve de Murville on Tuesday night that he is unwilling to participate in an East-West summit conference unless concrete results are reached in Geneva on the Berlin problem, it was learned yesterday.

The Foreign Minister told Gen. de Gaulle, and a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, that there were no hopes for an accord at Geneva.

Mr. Khrushchev suggested that the Foreign Ministers in Geneva "exert fresh efforts" to "reach agreement on what they can agree upon."

Mr. Khrushchev praised President Eisenhower, saying that he knows from experience what was meant, and added that when the President was Commander in Chief in Europe during the war he "fulfilled all the terms of the agreement with us."

Khrushchev Again Seeks Direct Talks

MOSCOW (UPI). — Premier Khrushchev in a speech on Tuesday at Dnepropetrovsk, released the following day, renewed his call for a summit meeting and said that he did not share the Western powers' pessimism that the Geneva Foreign Ministers' talks were a failure.

He declared, "The Ministers have already accomplished some positive work," and stated that "the time has come" to meet at the summit.

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Soviet Rejection

This applied both to the question of the West reducing its West Berlin garrison — considered vital by the Russians — and the Western stand on talks between East and West Germany. He also rejected as "completely unacceptable" the West's new suggestion for a U.N. team to Berlin to check on subversion.

The Soviet spokesman repeated the Russian assertions that Mr. Gromyko had given no formal agreement to end the conference on Wednesday because Mr. Christian Herter of the U.S. had to leave on Thursday for another meeting in South America.

Mr. Gromyko did not give his agreement, the spokesman said, "because we had to leave on Thursday for another meeting in South America."

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Syria Opens Jordan Border

Large numbers of vehicles loaded with passengers and goods rolled across the Jordan-Syrian border on Thursday morning when Syria opened the frontier after 54 days.

Syrian authorities notified the Jordan Army command that the border, off the decision to reopen the border to incoming and outgoing Jordan transport. It was said that the opening was due to the efforts made by the Arab League Secretary, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, who recently visited Jordan and Syria to solve the problem.

On Wednesday night Premier Hama Majall of Jordan twice received the U.N. special envoy, Mr. P. Spinnelli, in connection with the border situation.

The border was closed following Syria's allegations of provocative attacks by Jordan soldiers on her villages near the frontier.

The Jordan press yesterday welcomed the development as a new step to improve relations between Jordan and the U.A.R. which are expected to be re-established early next month.

(ANA, Palestine)

U.K. Views on Suez Passage Unchanged
LONDON (INA). — The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Robert Allen, said on Thursday that the British Government's views on freedom of passage through the Suez Canal remain unchanged.

He was replying in writing to Mr. Eric Johnston (Conservative) who had asked what representations were received from the Israel Government with regard to Egyptian interference with Israeli ships seeking the use of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Allen said the Israel Government has kept the British Government informed of its views through diplomatic channels.

Nasser Attacks Zionism in U.S.

CAIRO (Reuters). — Abdul Nasser on Thursday renewed his attack on Zionism in the "New York Times," which he described as a "hired newspaper which represents Zionism."

Opening a caustic soda factory in Alexandria, Nasser said Zionism was established in America against the interests of the American people. It was using every weapon to deceive Americans.

"We have seen Americans who are victorious in their struggle against Zionism as we, the Arabs, are struggling against it," he said.

8th-Century Mosaic Found Near Tiberias

TIBERIAS. — A piece of mosaic floor of the eighth century Arab castle at Khirbat Minyah, by the Lake, was uncovered on Thursday by a team of archaeologists headed by Prof. Oleg Graber, of the University of Michigan.

The piece of floor is believed to have been part of the castle's living quarters. It is in a part of the excavation area untouched by earlier digs.

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U.N. Chief to Meet De Gaulle Today

PARIS (Reuters). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, arrives here today for his first visit to President de Gaulle.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has not met Gen. de Gaulle before and the visit has been arranged at the request of the Secretary-General and not at that of the General.

They will meet at the Elysee Palace in the morning for an hour, after which there will be a lunch restricted to eight or 10 guests.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has been fixed for the talks which undoubtedly will include the Algerian issue — which once more figures on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly meeting in September. Earlier reports had also indicated that the question of Israel passage in the Suez Canal might be brought up.

Suggestions made in the corridors of the U.N. in New York that France would withdraw altogether from the U.N. if the Algerian question were inscribed on the agenda were described by French officials as "absurd and unfounded."

Mr. Hammarskjöld is due to fly to New York on Saturday evening.

60 Held 'So Far' In Lebanon Murder

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Minister of Interior Raymond Edde told reporters last night that 60 persons had been arrested so far during investigations into the murder of Naim Moghabghab, former President Chamoun's right-hand man.

Moghabghab was murdered while on his way to a reception at the Presidential summer palace south of Beirut earlier this week.

The Chamber of Deputies last night adjourned for one week to give the Government time to complete its investigations.

Arab League to Meet In Casablanca

CAIRO (Reuters). — A meeting of Arab League representatives here Thursday decided that the League should hold a meeting at ministerial level at Casablanca on September 1.

The conference was planned to consider Palestine refugees and the report of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.N. Secretary-General, on the subject of other problems.

Iraq, Jordan and Tunisia did not attend yesterday's meeting.

50 MORE LEFTISTS SEIZED IN JORDAN

The Jordan authorities on Thursday continued their drive against Communist elements, arresting 32 Communists and 18 members of El Baith in Ramallah, according to Amman Radio.

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The Israel Mission in Cologne
deeply mourns
the untimely death of

THEO RANAN

(Rosenzweig)

We have lost a faithful friend,
and Israel a dedicated citizen.
Details of the funeral will follow.

F.E. Shinnar
on behalf of the Mission

Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	24	26	28	29
Tel Aviv	24	26	28	29
Haifa	24	26	28	29
Beersheva	24	26	28	29
Jerusalem	24	26	28	29
Tel Aviv	24	26	28	29
Haifa	24	26	28	29
Beersheva	24	26	28	29

ARRIVALS

Mr. Isaac Mordechai, M.K. from Brussels, arrived in Jerusalem on Thursday for a visit to the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Education.

DEPARTURES

Professor S. Ben-David, to Zurich, (by El Al).

Hanna Avner, Assistant District Attorney, to Tel Aviv, to Cyprus, (by El Al).

Mr. Shaul Ramati, to take up his post as Consul in Chicago, (by El Al).

Mr. H. Ziss, Manager of El-Shon Chemicals, to Haifa, to study export prospects, at the invitation of the Kibbutz Farmers Association.

Mr. Karel Salomon, of Kol Yisrael, to Vienna, on his way to Rumania for a meeting of the International Council for Folk Music under the auspices of the U.N.

FORMER Tel Aviv detective, Eliahu Cohen, who is to stand trial for dealing in narcotics, was on Thursday freed by Magistrate A. Malachuk in IL-750 cash bail in addition to a IL-2,000 bond.

FIFTY ARAB residents from various parts of the country and 30 Jews left for a two-week tour of Cyprus and Turkey on Thursday night aboard the s.s. Marmara.

The group, which was organized by the Histadrut's Arab Department, includes the Deputy Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Z. Barzilai, and Mr. Subailan, of the Nazareth Town Council.

CURRENCY in circulation fell during the week ending Tuesday to stand at IL286, 605,941, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. Gold reserves remained unchanged.

Foreign currency reserves stood at IL282,000, as compared to IL280,000 for the same period last year, it was announced on Wednesday.

Court's Summer Recess Begins

TEL AVIV. The court recess is to begin today (Friday) afternoon and will continue until September 15. Special judges will remain on duty alternately for emergency cases. Voters Register appeals will not be affected by the recess and hearings on them will begin on Sunday in Tel Aviv before District Court Judge Y. Lamm. (Him)

Jailed 2½ Years For Bank Hold-Up Bid

TEL AVIV. — One of the men who participated in an attempted hold-up outside the Masada Bank here on April 5, Yitzhak Schechter, 26, of Rahovot, was on Thursday sentenced to two-and-a-half years' imprisonment. He had pleaded guilty to the charge.

Three other suspects who are also charged with participating in the attempted robbery pleaded not guilty and the hearing of their case was postponed to a later date.

The men allegedly held up the bank cashier as he stepped out of a car holding a briefcase containing IL50,000. The gang was followed by the cashier's unexpected resistance and by passers-by who freed the police. (Him)

FREEMASONS LEAVE

LYDIA AIRPORT. — The 36 members of the Freemasons delegation from the U.S. who visited Israel for the consecration of the site for the Masada Peace Temple in Jerusalem left for the U.S. by air on Thursday. The group was received on Wednesday by the U.S. Ambassador, Dr. Ogden Reid. (Him)

A Memorial Service

and the unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved

Sophia Sokolow-Raziel

(RACZKOWSKI)

will take place on Sunday, August 2, 1968, at 4 p.m.

at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

A special bus will leave at 3:30 p.m. from Rehov

Karen Hakayemet, opposite the Jewish Agency.

Henry Raziel

Joseph Raziel

Greater Stress Needed On Social Welfare, Inquiry Told

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "The Municipality is spending large sums on improving city streets, building museums and laying out gardens, but not enough on social welfare," City Councillor Israel Levanon (National Religious Party) told the Wadi Salib Inquiry Commission here on Thursday.

The average monthly sum paid to the 1,300 families supported by the City was IL8 per person. He added, however, that there was additional, indirect expenditure on meals and clothing for needy children. Of the social welfare staff, four out of 24 were from the Oriental communities. "But there are not enough of them, whether from the Oriental community or otherwise," he said.

Mr. Levanon urged the opening of a free secondary school for the children of families who could not afford fees.

The second witness, Mr. Shimon Cohen, deputy chairman of the North African Settlers' Association, warned that the situation remained dire for the Oriental community. He said his Association had sent the authorities but remained unanswered, he said.

"Since our restrained methods are not working, other organizations are resorting to different means," he added. (There are now four organizations representing immigrants from North Africa.)

"Not Organized"

He stressed, however, that there was "no organization behind the trouble at Wadi Salib."

The disturbances were caused, he claimed, by a small group of Oriental bachelors who had no homes and slept in buses and parks.

He proposed the establishment of a hostel to relieve the housing problem for unmarried men.

He denied that most of the inhabitants of Wadi Salib were newcomers from the development areas. "Many of them lived there on arrival in this country, while others came from mab'arot. Only a minority came from development areas," he said.

The group suggested a 50 per cent wage increase for persons employed on relief projects by local authorities, Hameishakim or the J.N.F.

Mr. Levy Cohen, whose testimony before the inquiry was reported in our Wednesday edition, the Ministry of Social Welfare's Probation Officer for Haifa City, and not as erroneously stated.

Begin Tells Followers:

Herut to Make Election Issue

Of Arms Sale, Disturbances

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — "We shall sweep away the discriminatory and corrupt regime of Mapai," the Herut leader, Mr. M. Begin, M.K., declared to the enthusiastic applause of his followers on Thursday.

"There is only one alternative: Ben-Gurion or the disciples of Ze'ev Jabotinsky — the rest do not count in this election," he said.

Mr. Begin was launching the Herut Party's election campaign at the Party Council's meeting at Herut House here.

From his speech, there emerged the two main slogans of the Herut election campaign: "the arms deal and the use of arms (in Wadi Salib), both signed by Mapai's chaotic rule."

The wounding of "a citizen who tried to drown his bitterness in drink" set off the chain reaction of public uprisings, Mr. Begin declared.

These uprisings would have taken a "more serious form" if it were not for the hope given to these citizens by the Herut party, Mr. Begin declared.

Wadi Salib was declared "a place where the thousands of citizens in the country's Wadi Salibs were a warning that the 50 years' rule of Mapai was at an end."

The "ecstatic reactions" of the inhabitants of Migdal Ha'emek and Tel Hanan — the true proletariat — to his own speeches were proof that "Herut's national liberal government" would gain power in November.

He then went on to accuse Mapai of spreading a blood libel against himself and his party in accusing them of involvement in rioting.

Stand on Arms Sale

The Herut leader recapitulated his party's stand over the arms deal during which he made many bitter personal attacks on the Prime Minister.

This dishonest and crafty politician and pathological inveterate of the truth were two of the rougher epithets.

MR. URI AVRAHAMOVICH was re-elected Secretary of the Ramat Gan Or-Yehuda, and Givatayim Labour Council on Thursday. The Council consists of: 32 Mapai members; 11 Ahdut Ha-avoda; 7 Mapam; 4 Progressives; 3 General Zionists; 3 Communists; and 1 Religious Party.

Mrs. Z. Dubin, a Givatayim schoolteacher, said that the English syllabus of the Ministry of Education bore no relation to the real needs of the pupils. "They know all the answers to matriculation examination questions about Shakespeare and Browning, but can't speak simple English," she said.

Among the exhibits on display outside the hall were questions from the matriculation exam, including one which asked: "What was the relationship between Hamlet and his mother?"

Dr. E. Schwimmer, of Bar Ilan University, said that

Two Drown

PETAH TIKVA. — Eleven-year-old Hedva Cohen of Kiryat Matelon, drowned in a swimming pool here on Thursday when she slipped from the wading pool into the adult's section.

Hedva, who did not know how to swim, came to the pool with her two brothers and sister. She sat in the wading pool but apparently slipped into the deeper section and went under immediately. Her body was discovered at the bottom of the pool by divers. All attempts to restore her by artificial respiration proved fruitless.

On Thursday afternoon an unidentified young man believed to be aged about 20, drowned in the Herutia beach, near the Accadia Hotel. Another bather who was swimming near him was also caught in a whirlpool but the lifeguards managed to save him.

The visitor was greeted by a crowd of about 200 who proceeded to inform him of the difficulties they encountered in obtaining work and housing. Several also complained of discrimination. Aluf Dayan said he would report on his findings to State leaders.

Release On Bond

Approved For Fixler

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Eight of the persons who were detained here on suspicion of participating in the disturbances on July 20 were on Thursday released on bond.

The District Court had earlier set bail at IL20,000 in cash and refused to accept the persons' bank bonds. The President of the Supreme Court ruled that a Judge could not insist on a bond being paid in cash.

On Thursday, five additional suspects will be brought up for extension of their remand today.

The rest of the detainees are being held in Jerusalem and will be brought to trial before the Jerusalem District Court.

10-Year-Old Girl's

Assault Sought

TEL AVIV. — Police in this area are looking for the driver of a jeep who tried to assault a 10-year-old girl on Wednesday morning.

The girl, who had accepted an invitation for a "drive," was found dumb with shock and crying just off the main Nativna road near Herutia.

Sobbing, she told police that she had succeeded in fighting off her assailant when he tried to attack her on a lonely stretch of the Geha road.

The same morning, neighbours detained a resident of Rehov Bilu who tried to assault a 10-year-old girl left alone in a neighbouring street.

He was freed on Thursday on IL400 bail by Magistrate M. Rubin. (Him)

Woman Guest On

High Court Bench

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Y. Ben-Zion, announced that he had obtained a licence to practise medicine after it was alleged that he had obtained it fraudulently.

No formal complaints were lodged with the police, however, and registered letters informing Ben-Zion of the Minister's actions apparently did not reach him. Ben-Zion disappeared from Beersheba earlier this week but could not be detained by the police.

Following receipt of the charges from the Ministry, police are again looking for him.

Leading Decision On

Joint Bank Account

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In a leading decision, the Tel Aviv District Court on Thursday ruled that a joint bank account held by a husband and a wife was to be divided equally between the two partners and the estate of the other in case of his or her death, unless there was conclusive proof that the couple had intended to divide the account otherwise.

This ruling by District Court Judge Y. Lamm was handed down in the recent case of the late Ben-Zion and his widow Milka. The Judge found that half of the joint account belonged to the deceased estate, which is to be divided between the wife and daughter from a previous marriage, and his father.

The Judge also ordered that this ruling be applied to the accounts of a husband and wife who had been married since 1940-1950 did not indicate a stable trend, he said, and Israel's comparatively high birth-rate at present was due mostly to the Oriental families.

No. 247,083 Wins

Big Paya Prize

TEL AVIV. — Number 247,083 won the big IL20,000 prize in yesterday's Mifa' Hayapayad draw. Holder of ticket no. 247,083 won IL10,000.

Ticket numbers ending in 8, 7 and 9 get a free chance to try again.

Apartment in Haifa, Nativna and Jerusalem were won by numbers 375,721, 677,674 and 376,885.

Ack-Ack Guns To

Practise Next Week

TEL AVIV. — Anti-aircraft exercises will be held in the various parts of the country next week as part of the regular summer manoeuvres of the defence forces. The Army spokesman announced here on Thursday. The exercises, which will include firing at moving aerial targets, will take place in the Tel Aviv area on Wednesday and Thursday at about noon.

Segni and Pella

To Visit London

ROME (Reuters). — Premier Antonio Segni and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella will visit London at the beginning of October for talks with the British Government.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry here on Thursday said Messrs. Segni and Pella would arrive in London on October 6 after their visit to the U.S. and Canada.

THE BANK OF ISRAEL

ANNOUNCES

a competition for the design of the

IL5 coin in commemoration of the

100th birth anniversary of Theodor Herzl

First prize: IL1,000

Second prize: IL 500

Third prize: IL 250

Members of the Association of Commercial Artists and of the Painters and Sculptors Association will receive the appropriate forms directly from their respective associations. Other competitors may obtain the necessary forms on written application to the Bank of Israel, Mishpat Building, Jerusalem.

F. & C. Issuing IL5m. Debentures

HAIFA. — Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. is to float a IL5m. debenture issue on August 3. A consortium of banks has already fully underwritten the issue.

The firm is also negotiating with European banks for a IL5m. foreign currency debenture issue. It will be the first issue abroad by an Israeli industrial firm of debentures not guaranteed by the Government.

The local issue will bear a 6 per cent interest, and will be redeemed over 10 years, starting from July 1962. It will be linked to the dollar or the cost-of-living index, and will be Government-guaranteed.

Mr. Bader said that the issue marks a turning point in the firm's financial policy. It will make the firm independent of the Development Budget, unless it is called upon to undertake a sudden expansion of its chemical production installations.

The issues will be used to complete the expansion of the ammonia plant, with the balance going for the conversion of short-term loans into long-term debt. The Government will also convert a IL7m. loan to the firm into shares. The paid-up capital will then total IL25m., 40 per cent of investment capital.

Mr. A. Reisman, F. & C.'s commercial manager, said that the plant already satisfied all local demands for fertilisers. Exports now stood at IL3m., or about 15 per cent of production. It should reach within two years.

He also announced that a request had been received from Brazil this week for F. & C. to provide technical assistance in establishing plants for the exploitation of phosphates. The firm was also negotiating with a number of other countries to provide technical know-how.

754 Kms. of Evaporation

Pans Filled at Sdom

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Dead Sea water flowed into the second of the Potash Works' new evaporation pans on Tuesday, while a third will be ready for use in another two weeks, the Company spokesman announced yesterday.

The three pans, extending over an area of some seven square kilometres, were built by Solel Boneh in the face of difficult conditions in the first six months of the year. The first of the three pans was filled two weeks ago.

It is estimated that the additional evaporation area will increase the plant's output from 110,000 tons in 1958 to 135,000 this year and 175,000 tons in 1960. They cost IL2m. to excavate.

Egg Prices, Going Up, Back to Normal

TEL AVIV. — The 10-pruta temporary egg price reduction of the past few months will be abolished as from Sunday, the Poultry Breeders' Council announced here on Friday.

The council lowered egg prices in early summer to liquidate accumulated stocks. In the meantime, flocks have been reduced, with a consequent drop in supplies.

In addition, egg prices abroad have risen considerably during the latter part of this month and exports are likely.

Haifa Firm to Supervise

Port Extension Contract

HAIFA. — The Transport Ministry has charged the Marine Construction and Engineering Company here with supervising and supervising the execution of the IL7m. Haifa port quay extension contract by the Societe Dunkerquoise d'Entreprises and the Gut-Arpad contracting firm of Tel Aviv.

Members of the M.C.E.C. planned and supervised the construction of two quays in the port in 1953. The firm is also to participate in the planning of the Kishon facilities and the Ashdot Yam port. The Ministry added.

NINETY CASES of carbon paper, stencil ink and typewriter ribbons — weighing 10 tons — were exported by the Oniya Company this week to Turkey. A similar shipment will follow in a fortnight.

CYPRUS

There will shortly commence in Cyprus a programme of sale of surplus War Department buildings, structures and associated materials, on the basis of demolition and removal of salvageable assets. Any person wishing to be included in the distribution lists for future tenders should forward his name and particulars to the Directorate of Lands, General Headquarters Middle East Land Forces, British Forces, Post Office 53, Cyprus. (Adel)

Guinea Pig Platoon to March 595 Km. Eilat to Metulla

TEL AVIV. — An infantry platoon will march 595 kilometres from Eilat to Metulla under Army Medical Corps supervision to determine the effect of the Israeli summer climate on drinking and eating habits. Rav Se

der the different climatic conditions in various parts of the country. Dr. Zohar explained that liquid should be imbibed according to the amount lost in sweat and urine.

Best to Drink

"Contrary to common belief, it is better to make persons thirsty in order that they drink more; one naturally tends to drink less than the liquid one loses," Rav Se

der said. The medical corps will also make a detailed study of the eating habits of each of the marchers. This will include periods when they consume battle rations and other times when each marcher will eat as much as he wishes. A close inspection will also be made of the salt content of all foods eaten by each soldier to see if salt pills are necessary, a subject on which opinion has been sharply divided.

The Army has also conducted research among civilians in Eilat on the effect of climatic conditions. It had been found that rest in a cool place was effective in restoring persons after a hard day's work. Especially refreshing was a swim, which was shown to be more beneficial than a shower, Dr. Zohar declared.

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THE Foreign Minister will be warmly welcomed home today from what has been by all accounts not only the most strenuous and intensive, but also perhaps the most successful tour of his period. There is no question of the stardom which for eight weeks carried her through half the countries of South and Central America.

Mrs. Meir was visiting a continent with all of whose independent states Israel maintains diplomatic relations — and in most cases relations of traditional friendship as well. Two of them, Guatemala and Uruguay, took the lead in 1947 in pressing for the establishment of an independent Jewish state. In doing so, they were acting primarily on their own account, but also in the clear knowledge that their policy was broadly backed by the continent as a whole.

Ever since, Israel has nourished a warm feeling to Latin America as a whole. The spirit of a sturdy independence which animates all twenty republics of the continent is deeply in keeping with the spirit of Israel. So is the determination to develop the natural resources with which nature has endowed them.

In recent years democracy has made great progress in South and Central America. Dictatorship and one-man rule have been in only two or three countries, while elsewhere modern liberators have carried on the great traditions of Bolivar and San Martin. The spectacular reception which Mrs. Meir was everywhere accorded was not only a tribute to the Foreign Minister herself but a token of the political and cultural affinity between the free Republics she visited and the free Republic of Israel she represents. Lately, more and more Arab agents have been working hard in Latin America, less to advance their own national interests than to damage those of Israel. Mrs. Meir's tour was certainly timely, and it will make it harder for destructive forces to carry on their dark work of threat and hate. Countries as progressive and forward looking as those of Latin America will not easily allow themselves to be influenced by purely negative forces. The anti-Israel campaign which Arab agitators are now seeking to spread among them.

Mrs. Meir did not come to the Latin American world as a stranger. She had been there before, though not in as many countries as she has now had the opportunity of visiting. Her tour may be expected to have far-reaching consequences for the relationship between Israel and the continent as a whole, particularly in the commercial and cultural field. It was announced earlier this month that Israel is to establish a new embassy there in addition to the seven which already exist.

Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, El Salvador — this was the order of the Foreign Minister's tour. The people of Israel have been grateful for the cordial welcome with which their distinguished representative was met everywhere. They reciprocate warmly the feelings of friendship and understanding which all these republics, every one of which had to fight for its freedom as she had to herself, demonstrated on the occasion of Mrs. Meir's visit. They are happy, too, at the opportunity which the Jewish communities throughout the continent were given to hear at first hand, from so authoritative a source, about Israel's problems and progress. They would be grateful too, to welcome any Foreign Minister from South and Central America who is able to return Mrs. Meir's visit by coming here to see something of the country in whose service she went out to them.

MANY ROADS LEAD TO PEACE

Israel's Foreign Policy Pursues Manifold Objectives

By Shimon Peres

THIS special nature of Israel's foreign policy stems from the country's special position. Our foes attack us in word and deed; the region of which we are a part is in a state of total conflict; it is an area of inter-power rivalry; we ourselves belong to no political bloc or military alliance; we are not just a state but the only territorial basis of world Jewry; and finally, our political system of permanent coalition influences policy-making in a way that is unique in the annals of international relations. All these factors, taken together, play their role in shaping the objectives of what would normally be our foreign policy.

These objectives have undergone a radical change in every country in the past few decades. As late as the 19th century, foreign policy represented the interests of the ruling class. Since then, the various forms of democracy have put international relations on the plane of conflict between peoples and not just between rulers. This has made international affairs a play of ideologies as well as of interests.

Firstly, the nations have an ideological objective of foreign policy: the will for peace. In addition to its own interests, almost every people is dominated by the desire to spare the present and future generations the horrors of a military clash. The trend has become more pronounced with the development of weapons of mass murder, which have brought about the realization that the chances of winning a war are far slimmer than the chances of destruction.

A fruit of this will for peace is the United Nations. It is more an aspiration than an authority and it is organized on the basis of voluntary agreement rather than compulsion, but it has prestige and an unprecedentedly broad membership which must be reckoned with. Even totalitarian rulers pay lip service to it and do their best not to get involved in an open clash with it.

But the will for peace expresses itself not only in a desire to avoid war but also to fill the gap between rich and independent peoples and those that are miserable and oppressed. This objective too, devoid though it is of military or economic elements, has become a policy aim of no mean dimensions.

Mobilization of Goodwill Another objective is the desire for ideological, economic and political penetration of other countries, as well as the desire for military domination. Some of these aspirations are aggressive, others defensive. And while political, economic and military penetration operates in the areas of ideology, economic and military penetration endangers the ones that are militarily safe. This is why Soviet Russia is so anxious about what happens in Poland.

However, although the methods of penetration have radically changed, imparting to the carrot much greater chances of success than the stick, the latter still comprises elements of military competition, whether in the Far East, the Middle East, in Central Europe or in South America. There are even some states within which differences of opinion may turn into exchanges of shots.

The Great Powers try to avoid resorting to arms, or at least to the use of their full power, but smaller states do make use of warlike means for political purposes.

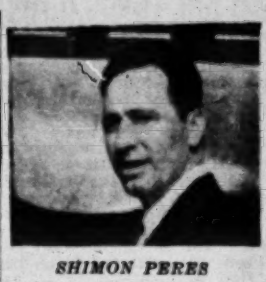
Another objective is the mobilization of goodwill abroad, either as an accumulated reserve for use in time of need or as backing in the implementation of a limited object, and sometimes even as a means of winning influence at home. Such goodwill may be solicited on the basis of religious, racial or regional affinities, or on the basis of certain ideological values. The former method is demonstrated by the activities of President Sukarno of Indonesia, a republic devoid of religious, racial or regional difficulties of communication. Although he is a popular leader, a first-rate orator and an excellent strategist, Sukarno has long been devoting more attention to "organizing the Indian Ocean" through

active participation in the Bandung organization, identification with its peoples abroad, than to the unification of his own heterogeneous people, whose real problems cannot be solved by such activities.

Golda Meir's Objective The other approach is exemplified by Mrs. Meir, whose aim is not to organize the world, but to organize a state, but the only territorial basis of world Jewry; and finally, our political system of permanent coalition influences policy-making in a way that is unique in the annals of international relations. All these factors, taken together, play their role in shaping the objectives of what would normally be our foreign policy.

The last objective is economic and scientific in nature. The days when a nation could desire a modern standard of living for itself alone are gone forever. The 20th century, with its mass production and world economy, is an era of intense international economic interaction in which the exchange of products and materials is at times more important than labour productivity. We are witness today to an unprecedented multiplication of international economic organizations, some of which, like the European Common Market, are changing the map of international relations.

Security Factor But what is peculiar to Israel's foreign policy stems from the fact that a position has been forced upon us in which security has become the dominant factor. That we are a beleaguered state does not mean, however, that we are not also a state which is often more over-shadowed, and unfortunately often more over-shadowed, by the other objectives to which, in normal circumstances, we would have given the priority that is their due. In 1948 and in 1956 we would have preferred to exchange ambassadors with the Arab states rather than the military shadow which has been cast over us by the fire of their shells. You cannot break



SHIMON PERES

a siege by preaching. We must constantly keep in mind, and say it over and over again to those among us who are well-intentioned but unrealistic, that we are being attacked, not because we lack good intentions or do not express them, but because the leaders of the Arab world have designs on us. Public opinion has particularly little influence in the Arab countries, and the leaders have a freer hand to pursue their private needs as leaders rather than with those of the national interest.

Peace Settlement It is with these leaders, therefore, that any peace settlement would have to be made. And if tomorrow's peace is to be made, it will have to be made with tomorrow's leaders.

Zahal is an Israel product, without the advantages, but also without the limitations, that stem from the employment of foreign experts. Its character and leadership are entirely in our own hands. But while more of our arms are produced here than most people realize, nevertheless, the production of arms is limited. Our need for arms is strongly influenced by Arab arms. We would be willing to fight only with microphones, or with clubs, but since the Eastern bloc has armed the Arab states with the most up-to-date weapons we are forced to make a continuous effort to

keep up with them in quality. If not quantity. We can be helped to do so by the five countries which themselves keep up with the Soviet bloc in the U.S., France, Britain and Sweden, and not all of these are willing to do so. Russia will not give us arms for the same reason that it

SAPIR'S PLAN for PROGRESS

NEW SURVEY IS ONLY A POINT OF DEPARTURE

By Our Jerusalem Staff

HOW far the pendulum of public opinion in this country has swung from blind confidence in the government to basic disbelief in anything official, has perhaps been revealed by the hushed silence that has greeted the government's industrial development programme, published in the form of a forecast for the next five years by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir.

A few years ago few would have dared to doubt the reality of the prospect out-

lined with considerable eloquence and much detail in Mr. Sapir's plan, and every one would have felt confident of our advance towards the goal of a reduced foreign currency gap, despite the end of German reparations, a decrease in American aid, and a further rise in population and in living standards. But today the matter is being treated as a mixture of a planner's dream and an electioneering stunt, and now that it has been summarily dealt with in forced editorials or critical articles, it is obvious that it is regarded as fit for oblivion.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1958

COMING hard on the heels of the Accountant-General's announcement of a balanced fiscal 1958/59, Mr. Sapir's plan, which is a

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

was now piling up for the current year more as a book to the public, and the feeling will hardly be mitigated even if we should ultimately be told that means have been found to finance this supplementary expenditure without resorting to new taxes or public borrowing.

For it is not the unexpected shortage of funds which is hard to stomach, but the way public funds have been spent without consulting the legislature, and almost contrary to both the Knesset's intentions and the Government's own declarations of policy, showing again that our economic administration's best efforts are often spoiled by the politicians' courting of vested interests and the electorate. Just a few months ago, a supplementary budget was several times the size of the above deficit was approved to finance urgent housing, development and consolidation projects that were deemed necessary to prepare the Israel economy for the absorption of heavy immigration, but when this was called to order, Mr. Sapir's repeated suggestions to re-allocate part of the voted revenue to the compulsory loan — to other purposes — were consistently fought off. The other appropriations as well could have been voted down, had it not been clear from the outset that immigration was but a suitable pretext for rushing through approval of substantial amounts actually designed to finance such items as housing, water works, drought compensation, subsidies to the crafts and industry and even additional employment projects. Never was there a suggestion that the Knesset would agree — nay, that the Government intended — to augmenting the fiscal burden for the sake of increasing subsidies only remotely or not at all connected with sound economic objectives.

There is a voice of dissent when last year's IL 4.2m. subsidy to the bus co-operatives (50 per cent more than originally voted) was dropped from the current estimates; nor has the public witnessed any marked change in the costs or circumstances of the bus traffic, though it has justified the reappearance of that subsidy, now scheduled to reach IL 5.5m. Nor has the public been taken into the Ministry's confidence as regards the jump of the milk subsidy from IL 10m. to IL 15.5m. (according to Mr. Sapir's forecast); the figure may be expected to turn out to be even higher in view of the tremendous rise in milk production, and the man in the street can only wonder at the wisdom of replacing a flat subsidy per litre of milk — which had just taken the sting out of market pressures — by a guaranteed minimum price that relieves dairy farmers of any concern about the relation of supply and demand, and this at a time when the cultural planners are at a loss as to how to stem the rising milk tide. Mr. Sapir himself preaches reduction of the national herd (and to cap it all — fodder supply is plentiful and cheaper than ever hoped for).

Another IL 2m. have been lost by the Government by a double-pronged meat trading operation in which 2,000 tons of frozen beef were sold at give-away prices in order to prevent deterioration because orderly disposal of the stock had been vetoed by the cattle raisers; and at the same time several thousand calves were acquired at subsidization prices in order to compensate farmers for the limited local beef market. Compared with this, the IL 5m. for children's sugar rations and IL 2m. for through reducing the cost of oil have been relatively frank and simple affairs, except that there never was any real need to placate consumers by such devices, in any case not without getting authorization for the amounts involved.

A similar story of easy spending, complete with the excuse of inefficient handling, could be told concerning the other deficit items that have now been suddenly revealed, and one should not be surprised if additional amounts crop up. It would, however, be mockery verging on cynicism if the deficit piled up later by the Ministry should be used as a pretext for enforcing the compulsory loan originally intended for financing housing and the productive absorption of new immigrants.

This treatment is, however, both rash and unfair. For although the document has several shortcomings, it is not a mere collection of figures and statistics, as the author readily admits, warning the reader that it is a Five-Year Plan, but merely an outline of trends and targets. It is based on a more solid body of facts and verified figures than most of the plans that preceded it. In fact, it constitutes the first attempt of our administration to apply economic planning. An element of uncertainty is implied in all planning. This has just been demonstrated again by the sudden decision to abandon the lubricating oil project, previously regarded as one of the best prepared schemes and, of course, included in the programme. But the general picture drafted in Mr. Sapir's pamphlet should still be closely studied as a point of departure both for more thorough economic analysis and for the evolution of economic policies.

Present Position

The programme starts by summing up our economic position in 1958. In that year our total import of goods amounted to \$421m. and our export of services (including capital services) to \$151m. The total foreign currency bill thus amounted to \$270m., of which \$200m. was for other materials for export and \$114m. equipment and other investment goods. On the other hand, exports amounted to \$220m., including \$100m. in revenue from shipping, tourism and other services.

We thus had a gap of \$50m. to be financed by investments, loans and unrequited receipts. As a matter of fact, foreign currency receipts in 1958 exceeded that amount, and our reserves increased substantially as a result. The prospect for 1959, however, is not so bright. For at least three negative factors must be taken into account: first, Reparations will be reduced to \$100m. off our annual revenue, and the private restitution payments are expected to drop by \$50m.; second, we shall lose another \$15m. a year on account of higher interest and dividend payments and reduced aid; and third, we shall need an additional \$67m. or so a year for the import of consumer goods. In the assumption that Israel's population will be less than 2,500,000, which means an average net immigration of 20,000-40,000 and that real consumption per capita will increase by an average two per cent a year.

If no improvement takes place in other counts, we shall therefore be faced in 1960 by a foreign currency gap of \$67m., of which \$40m. will be required in respect of new investments. The programme outlined by Mr. Sapir aims to reduce this amount by \$40m. by means of a new industrial development, by chalking up an additional \$40m. in the added value of agricultural exports which would mean doubling present citrus sales at current prices and by boosting invisible exports by one-third, or \$35m. There should be no illusions about the fact that this undertaking involves nothing less than doubling our foreign currency earnings within five or six years, an almost frightening task which will make it possible

Stocks and Commodities

Linked Bonds Slightly Easier

AFTER the advance of the past few weeks, linked bonds were slightly easier, with turnovers smaller in Tel Aviv. It appears that the two forthcoming bond issues of IL 10m. by Fertilizers and Chemicals and IL 10m. by Kerem Hayezod will satisfy the present demand for dollar-linked bonds. Index-linked bonds were generally lower. The General Mortgage Bank's ordinary and preference shares peaked a feature of the past week's dealings with the announcement of the exchange of the preference shares into ordinary



PINHAS SAPIR

But in view of the prospect outlined above, we have no alternative than to concentrate all our resourcefulness and energy on replacing vanished foreign aid by our own income, and ambitious though Mr. Sapir's target is, it is conservative in some ways. For one thing, the programme's estimate of the population increase appears reasonable, the two per cent annual rise in consumption per capita which it envisages is much less than that which has taken place in the past few years, culminating in 1957 at a rise of no less than 7.5 per cent. The tempting picture of rapid industrial expansion is thus visualized not as an economic boom, but rather as a period of relatively stable average living standards. However, since the volume of world trade is supposed to rise as a result from 0.14 per cent in 1957 to about 0.5 per cent in 1965.

Major Exporters

In a few special commodities Israel is even assumed to become one of the world's major exporters. These are: potash (8.5 per cent of world trade in 1965), tricalcium phosphate (6.7 per cent), lemon acid (six per cent), bromine (32 per cent), polished diamonds (26 per cent), and jewelry (five per cent), along with citrus of course. In all other commodities, however, Israel's share is expected to remain minute.

As regards the share of exports in Israel's aggregate industrial output, here too the programme does not overstep the limit of plausibility, putting it at 24 per cent for 1965 as compared with 10 per cent in 1958. It is in this numerical exercise that the programme achieves its main object of presenting the future's brightening tasks on a practical and manageable plane. Nevertheless the goals remain, of course, far removed from today's reality and their attainment will depend on steady effort and complicated economic policies. What the programme has to say in this respect is of little consequence. It hardly goes beyond the old formulas and generalities, and it does not pretend to contain a declaration of a new industrial policy. But it is perhaps the last lap of the road on which the government can continue to indulge in industrial development without a steep drop in the proportion of investments in our economy. There are thus enough risks to be run even if the ambitious goal set in the programme is fully achieved.

Some general points should, however, be borne in mind if one is to understand the feasibility of a jump in the added value of our industrial exports from \$70m. in 1958 to \$240m. in 1965. First the target figure includes \$38m. of expected "saved value" i.e. of foreign currency savings achieved by replacing imports by locally produced goods (such as sugar, cotton, wool, rayon, paper, cartons, citrus crates, oil, petrochemicals, dyes, pigments, etc.), in respect of which protective measures can be used in order to achieve the desired results. Second, the programme takes into account an estimated 25 per cent of unused capacity in existing plants (the figure varies from five per cent in the diamond industry to 40 in the leather and motor vehicle industries) which will make it possible

Pharmaceuticals Firmly Established in Capital

By Jerusalem Post Reporter

PHARMACEUTICALS manufactured in Jerusalem were sold this year on four continents — North America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

The hardest market to "crack" was the United States — the U.S. — and Teva, located in the Bayit Vegan Quarter, has pioneered in this field.

It sold Bitupal, a product made of Dead Sea asphaltite which has a highly beneficial effect on the skin, to a New York firm.

The shipment, a bulk consignment which is to be packaged and labelled in New York, was a small one with a total value of only \$5,500, as compared to Teva's overall exports of \$250,000 during the last three months. Nevertheless, it is the thin end of a significant wedge.

Moreover, and most important, it is the first time in the history of Israel's exports that a pharmaceutical product made entirely from local raw materials has been exported to the American market, although it is the second product made entirely of local materials to be sold abroad. The first was Foladrin, a heart glycoside, derived from the leaves of the wild nerium oleander.

Teva is one of the three major pharmaceutical manufacturing plants operating in Jerusalem. Its Director Frank

by points out that the main attraction of Jerusalem as a pharmaceutical centre is the proximity of the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical Organisation.

Teva is the oldest firm in the city. Founded in 1935, it is vitally interested in research and in discovering new products. It recently financed a three-man Hebrew University research team in its quest for a new antibiotic which would have a broad spectrum, and be especially effective in diseases against which a new antibiotic are powerless.

Doubled Staff If Teva, which employs 155 persons and has almost doubled its staff to meet special export orders, has any complaints, they are not against Jerusalem, but against the Government's short-sighted policy.

The firm feels that the Government should allow the pharmaceutical companies to make what it terms a "reasonable" profit — on condition, of course, that a proportion of it is ploughed back into basic research. Only thus can these companies seriously invade foreign markets with products that will be matched up from the counters. A "reasonable" profit is also needed to attract foreign capital to the industry.

Moreover, it feels that the Government is slowing down the pace of companies' development by allowing the various

sick funds and hospital authorities to purchase drugs abroad when they are made in Israel. Local companies cannot at present both compete with imports from abroad and maintain research departments. Thus they are driven to an ever-narrowing "free market." Were the Government to limit purchases abroad only to drugs that are not available locally, the local industry would be able to operate at full capacity. This would allow it to cut prices considerably, if not to the level of the huge foreign drug concerns.

Moreover, since Israel must always be prepared for emergencies, a strong pharmaceutical industry is necessary in case circumstances ever cut the country off from supplies from abroad.

Two Contests The second oldest company in the Capital, is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year with a contest.

A IL300 prize will be given the 14-17 year-old who writes the best 1,000-word essay on "Why I want to be a doctor (or a bacteriologist, chemist, pharmacist or veterinary surgeon)." For the 18-21 age group, the prize rises to IL700 and the length of the essay to 2,500 words.

The subject is: "Which branch of science, medicine, bacteriology, chemistry, pharmacology, or veterinary science, seems to me the most important, and why?" Contestants are asked to trace the development, achievements and hopes of the science selected.

Rafa, whose exports mainly antibiotics — were valued at \$2m. in 1957, had a bad export year in 1958. Sales abroad dropped to \$350,000. This year shows a definite improvement, with \$400,000 in orders already on hand, and another \$350,000 in sight.

Anti-Polio Shots Rafa began producing anti-polio vaccine last year. It is now turning out 35,000 shots a month and can step up production to 100,000.

The Government's Virus and Epidemiological Laboratories in Jaffa also turn out 35,000 shots a month. These two plants produce enough to supply all of Israel's needs.

Dr. Jonas Salk, who visited Israel in May, 1959, termed the "Israel vaccine as good, if not better than those used in the U.S." It has succeeded in reducing the number of polio victims among inoculated children to 1.8 per 10,000 as compared with 4.2 per 10,000 among non-inoculated children. This is better than the figures for any other country in the world with a vaccination programme.

In the future Rafa hopes to produce a "four in one" vaccine against diphtheria, polio, tetanus, and whooping cough.

90 Per Cent Exported A ELION was founded only 11 years ago, but its 10 staff has grown to 70, and more than doubled when a large export order has to be filled. During the first six months to month.

Months of the current calendar year. Aelion exported \$400,000 worth of penicillin and streptomycin, its two major products. The firm hopes to top the list, mark by the end of the year.

Aelion, an affiliate of the Asia Chemical Laboratories of Tel Aviv, specializes in exports, and 50 per cent of its output is destined for abroad.

Dry Climate

Mr. Josef Shomer, the Manager, says that Jerusalem's dry climate is an important factor in influencing the choice of the capital as a location for pharmaceutical production.

Aelion's aggressive sales policy has made it a serious competitor for the other two drug houses. However, since most of its output is aimed at the export market, it will always be subject to sharp fluctuations in orders, over which it can have no control, causing its output to vary considerably not only from year to year but also from month to month.

MIGDAL

1934 1959

INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
G. HALPERN, Chairman; J.M. GERI, Deputy Chairman; M.W. ERHARD, Managing Director; The Right Hon. Lord KILMARNOCK, London; E.A. KIRSCHNER, E. LEVY, E. LICHTHEIM, P.N. MANHAM, B. MONIC, London; E. NEUMANN, New York; R.A. ROSENBLAT, New York; S. SAALHEIMER; A. SHENKAR; G. TOLENTINO, Trieste; S. TOLKOWSKY.

LIABILITIES		BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1958		ASSETS	
IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
11.12.1957	11.12.1957				
IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES:				INVESTMENTS:	
Authorized:				* Securities (See Directors' Confirmation hereunder):	
600,000 Ordinary Shares of IL1 each	600,000			** Bonds of or guaranteed by:	
Issued and Paid:				Government and U.K. Government Bonds	1,322,214
Ordinary Shares of IL1 each	330,000			Other Bonds, including negotiable Securities of National Institutions	605,890
Bonus Shares to be allotted, as proposed by the Directors	55,000			Preference Shares	11,497
Capital Reserve	25,875			Other Shares	98,780
General Reserve	185,500			Shares in other Israel Insurance Companies	34,875
Profit and Loss Account:					2,068,266
Balance of Profit at the end of the year	30,505				
	648,380				
INSURANCE FUNDS:				Loans:	
Life Assurance Fund	5,098,513			Loans on Company's Policies within their surrender value	443,591
Less: Re-insurance	983,118			Mortgages on Buildings	1,106,581
	4,115,395			Loans guaranteed by or to National Institutions and Municipalities	308,375
Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Fund	1,365,183			Loans guaranteed by Banks, the Accountant General, or Financial Institutions	1,158,921
Less: Re-insurance	994,656			Loans under guarantee to registered Mortgages	31,974
	370,528				2,981,132
Funds for Special Risks:				FIXED ASSETS:	
Life Assurance	253,794			Buildings at cost, less written off	108,731
Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance	134,790			Subsidiary Building Company: Shares at cost, less written off	28,588
	388,584				347,319
DEPOSITS BY RE-INSURERS:				Deposits with Banks for a period exceeding one year	811,600
Life Business	458,000			Furniture and Office Equipment at nominal value	708,288
Fire, Accident and Miscellaneous Business	621,887				
	1,079,887				
CLAIMS ADMITTED OR INTIMATED:				CURRENT ASSETS:	
Life Business (by death or maturity)	56,189			Due from other Insurance Companies	267,536
Less: Re-insurance	4,105			Sundry Debtors and debit balances, less provision for bad debts	286,668
	52,084			Pre-paid and Deferred Expenses	106,889
Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Business	1,322,144			Outstanding Premiums, including balances with Agents	1,194,960
Less: Re-insurance	1,019,081			Deposits with Banks for a period not exceeding one year	330,108
	303,063			Cash at Banks and in Hand	300,285
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					2,736,261
Due to other Insurance Companies	471,189			Deposits with other Insurance Companies	179,879
Sundry Creditors and Credit balances	339,914			* Securities amounting to IL197,528 are deposited with the Finance Ministry.	
Interest received in advance	22,107			** Incl. payments on a/c of Bonds of the Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd., guaranteed by the Government.	8,700,681
	833,210				
	7,416,395				

Statement pursuant to section 107 of the Companies Ordinance 1929-1956: The Subsidiary Company had no profits or losses. We certify: That IL 6,320 General Mortgage Bank Ltd. Debentures and IL 3,199 Bank Leumi Investment Co. Ltd. Debentures are shown at their mathematical value. That other securities, which are quoted on the Stock Exchange, are shown at cost or market value as at December 31, 1958, whichever lower, except for British Securities amounting to \$63,387, which are shown at cost; and that the Securities not quoted on the Stock Exchange, valued at IL 7,028,078, are shown at or below cost, but not over their estimated value. That in our belief, the assets set forth above are in the aggregate fully of the value stated in the Balance Sheet. On behalf of the Board of Directors:

G. HALPERN, Chairman. J.M. GERI, Deputy Chairman. A. SHENKAR, Director. M.W. ERHARD, Managing Director.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1958		IL		IL	
11.12.1957	IL	11.12.1957	IL	11.12.1957	IL
Transfer from:				General Expenses not charged to other accounts	93,770
Life Account	124,396			Employees' Compensation Insurance	39,184
Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Account	291,802			Written off on account of Fixed Assets	27,787
Other Income not carried to other accounts	15,080			Directors' Fees	5,700
	431,278			Net profit, transferred to Appropriation Account	364,847
	304,388			* Reclassified	
					431,268
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT					
Net profit brought down from Profit and Loss Account	22,000			Provision for Income Tax	88,000
Balance of Profit from the preceding year	264,847			Allocation to Internal Reserves	45,000
	286,847			Allocation to General Reserve	55,000
				Bonus Shares to be allotted	38,555
				Balance of Profit, carried to Balance Sheet	302,555
					302,555

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MIGDAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. We verified the cash in hand, current and deposit accounts with banks and the securities. The Life Assurance Fund is stated at the amount certified by the Company's Actuary. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the results of the business of the Company for the year ended at that date.

Tel Aviv, June 26, 1959

מגדל

חברה לבטוח בעם

BIO

SPECIALISTS IN ANTIBIOTICS

AELION

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EXPORTERS TO THREE CONTINENTS

JERUSALEM ECONOMIC Corp. Ltd.

Promotion of industry and handicraft in Jerusalem

Rehov Sarei Yisrael

Romema, Jerusalem.

Tel. 3396, 3393.

P.O.B. 1241.

Why Jerusalem Is Doubling Its Industry

By MACABEE KASKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE "psychological block" that delayed investment in the capital — that Jerusalem and industry are incompatible — has been broken. Jerusalem's leaders no longer expend most of their time and energy trying to sell out-of-town investors the radical idea that they can prosper in the capital. They now beam most of their efforts into broadening the city's industrial base so it can withstand any economic fluctuations, as well as in solving those problems which are peculiar to the capital.

Industrially speaking, Jerusalem has grown fast in the past two years — although not as quickly as visualized in the five-year plan which took effect in 1957/58 and which called for an increase of 1,000 factory hands a year. In 1957/58, 800 new workers found jobs in industry; in 1958/59, another 800, bringing the industrial force up to 7,800. In the current fiscal year, it is hoped to add 800-1,000.

The situation has improved so much in the past two years that even Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, publicly announced that he wished other places were developing at the same rapid pace. Jerusalem, he noted, had "full

employment" in the fullest sense of the word and the city had every reason to be content with its lot.

Jerusalem's leaders reject this contention. "True," says Mayor Gershon Agron, "Jerusalem has roughly one-tenth of the nation's population and is receiving about the same part of the development funds; but the funds are not distributed on a national basis; they are invested in development areas. On this basis, Jerusalem receives as its share in government loans considerably less than a tenth of the allocation for the promotion of industry in the country as a whole."

Mr. Zvi Barak, Director of the Jerusalem Economic Corporation, which spearheads industrial development in the capital (it put up 61,300 sq. m. of industrial floor space in the past 10 years and is planning 10,000 additional sq. metres for this year) takes exception to Mr. Sapir's view that "full employment" in Jerusalem is a sign of prosperity.

"Jerusalem has too many persons employed in emergency works and in the building trades, constructing national institutions like the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical Centre. This type of work can be erratic, dependent as it is on funds from abroad. We must aim at industrialization at a rapid pace in order to give



Modern complex of the Jerusalem Yarn Company.

our industry deep roots, so deep that it can weather any industrial blizzard. In addition, we must retain the losses of those long years after the War of Independence when Jerusalem stagnated."

A living example of how an industry — light metal at that — can take root in Jerusalem is shown by Pereg Incorporated, in the Romema industrial zone, which today manufactures radiators, kitchen cabinets and parts for air-conditioning units.

Mr. Avner Peretz, the Director, recalls: "We started five years ago with five workers on 100 metres of floor space. Today we employ 50 persons — 70 when we have rush orders — and have expanded our floor space ten-fold."

Production Problems
Mr. Peretz admits that Pereg Inc. has plenty of problems. But, he says, the major ones are not water and transportation costs — generally considered Jerusalem's specific problems — but "mass production."

"If I manufacture only radiators I will flood the market in three months, so I have to switch to other lines. This means losing valuable days when we have to switch over. If I could concentrate only on one item, I could exploit my overhead, machines and labour force to the fullest, introduce more and more efficient means. I would prefer to export at a low price, if I could concentrate on one line, and if I concentrated I would turn out a competitive product on the world market within a few years."

Another example is the Jerusalem Cigarette manufacturing Company, which was founded in 1949 just to help the capital solve its employment problems. Owned today by Dubei, it employs 60 persons, and is considering the possibility of building a new plant.

What are the main drawbacks to Jerusalem's industrial expansion? The consensus is that two interconnected prerequisites are missing:

1) A pool of efficient labourers, ranging from semi-skilled to highly skilled technicians.
2) An industrial complex in which an industry can get needed materials and spare parts from another plant.

Dr. Noah Reibensch, director of both Phoenixia and Izrom, expresses the shortage of trained workers succinctly: "Highly skilled technicians

don't want to come to Jerusalem unless we find them place to live. Moreover, they are afraid of making their home in Jerusalem for there is generally only one plant which can offer them work in their specialised field."

Dr. Reibensch needs skilled workers in Phoenixia, which employs 50 persons in making precision glassware for the medical and chemical professions, although he only needs semi-skilled labour at Izrom, which employs 70 persons in making incandescent and fluorescent bulbs.

The plea for skilled technicians is expressed by many other plant managers, such as Mr. Ferrel Friedman of Friedman's Stoves and Refrigerators. Friedman's formerly made only stoves, so it had another labour problem — sharp seasonal ups and downs. It solved the problem by the same method as the American coal dealer who began selling ice in the summer.

Largest Plant

Last year Friedman's introduced a line of refrigerators which assured its workers of almost year-round employment. Employment averages 360, making Friedman's the largest plant in town. At present, the Givat Shaul plant turns out 400 units a month. Next year Friedman hopes to turn out 500 units and this captures half of the local market. During the current calendar year Friedman's expects to export stoves valued at \$20,000.

Where will the semi-skilled labour force come from? Mayor Agron hopes to tap some of the manpower of that one-third of the city which is not proletarian and subsists on a sub-marginal standard of living. If we could persuade Yeshiva men to put in half-days of the week, possibly at some precision work like polishing diamonds — a field in which so many of them have established an enviable reputation as superior craftsmen — we could help Jerusalem and help them. Everyone would benefit."

The Jerusalem Economic Corporation has also been thinking along these lines. Mr. Barak favours developing "home industries" especially in semi-precious stones, custom jewellery, knitting and embroidery. This system is employed at present in Switzerland by families who assemble many of the country's famous line of watches. It has the advantage of low production costs and allows the workers to supplement their income in line with actual output.

The Histadrut and the Ministry of Labour offer scores of courses each year

turning out some 400 semi-skilled workers or improving the skills of others. However, this is far from enough. Mr. Nahum Bielsky, coordinator of the Trade Union Department of the Jerusalem Labour Council, frankly admits:

The Histadrut also offers a four per cent reduction in wages for one year in any new plant opening in the capital. And it started three new enterprises of its own in the last year. They are Eltan Plaza, a metal working plant employing 20 persons; Haimar, whose 50-man staff turns out building materials, and Amcor, which employs 60 persons. The Amcor neon sign is the first thing most persons see as they come into Jerusalem. The Histadrut owns 50 per cent of Amcor. Nevertheless, Histadrut enters the market only as a minor player in Jerusalem's industrial life as compared to Haifa.

It is the use of highly skilled workers which enables Dr. Alexander Rabinovich of Jerusalem Pencils, to develop a side-line which shows great potentialities. This is dye making, an enterprise which has added the value of 80 per cent. Vared tools and dyes, which manufacture Dura plastics, employs an average of 80 persons. Its dye department has already filled export orders from the U.S. In 1958 they were valued at \$20,000. The department is fully booked with orders until the end of the year.

Mr. Helmut Baum, administrative manager of Vared and Jerusalem Pencils, echoes Dr. Reibensch's explanation why skilled labourers refuse to come to Jerusalem. He adds another factor: Jerusalem is "dead" at night.

It was in Disengoff Square a few nights ago: at midnight there were thousands of people on the sidewalks and streets. I came to Jerusalem the next evening: at midnight the streets were empty — except for a policeman and a stray cat.

Jerusalem Pencils employs 70-100 semi-skilled labourers. About 80 per cent of its output is exported, bringing in \$100,000 in 1958 and an estimated \$250,000-\$300,000 (based on advance orders) this year. Exports have gone to more than 30 countries. Jerusalem Pencils has helped Burma set up a pencil-finishing plant and is supplying it with semi-finished products.

14,000 Hands
"INDUSTRY is attracted to industry," is a manufacturer's axiom. The reason is simple: no industry is self-sufficient and every plant must rely to some extent on outside services and subcontractors. Mr. Barak estimates that Jerusalem will have to almost double its present industrial set-up — that is, have 14,000 factory hands at work — before it has a real basis for an industrial complex. He hopes this can be done in another four or five years.

In what fields does he envisage immediate expansion? Principally in textiles and printing. Jerusalem today has several 15-month-old spinning mills (Hutet Yerushalayim, Tvi and Isramill). What it needs is not to shift goods back to the Coastal Plain for processing, but to set up its own weaving, dyeing and tailoring workshops.

The printing industry in Jerusalem has fallen on bad days, although there are signs of better times. The Government Printer is scheduled to come to Jerusalem next year. Once Jerusalem was the printing centre of the country. Today it has only 500 printers as compared to 2,500 in Tel Aviv. Mr. Barak hopes to pump new blood into this old Jerusalem craft by bringing in new machines, setting up new plants and expanding existing ones. It is planned to set up a new industrial zone in Jerusalem, probably on 400 dunams now part of the Talpiot ma'bara. An additional 300 dunams are available in nearby Mkor Haim.

New Diamond Centre Rising In Romema

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEW life is being pumped into Jerusalem's diamond polishing industry.

A large Diamond Centre is now rising in the Romema industrial zone. It is hoped that in addition to workshops it will have a bank, post office, customs department and inspection rooms, all under one roof, thus allowing prospective buyers to conclude all transactions in the building.

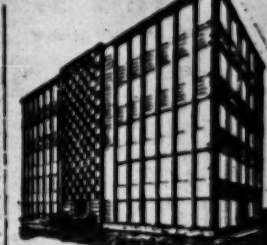
The Centre, which will have three stories with 2,200 square metres of floor space in the first stage, is expected to be completed later to five stories and 4,000 square metres. It will cost IL775,000, of which IL500,000 will be actual construction costs and the rest for equipment.

For New Workers
The Centre will have room for 500 workers at one time. The capital now has 350 polishers. The Centre is mainly for new workers although those working in the field can be trained on a long-term, annual or monthly basis.

The Centre is sponsored by the Jerusalem Economic Corporation; Mr. Israel Shor, the Corporation's Assistant Director and a former diamond worker, is the moving spirit behind the project.

Of Israel's 4,900 diamond workers, about 2,000 are in Tel Aviv and 1,300 in Natanya. Eventually, the Centre hopes to restore a foremost place in the diamond industry to Jerusalem, where 800 persons made a living in this trade in 1945.

In 1946 the demand on the world market fell sharply, doing serious damage to the local industry. The large plants discharged workers, who formed independent diamond polishing units of 20-60 persons. Today, there are about



Projected Diamond Centre — a dozen such units in the city: the largest has about 60 workers.

The Ministry of Labour, through its Vocational Training Department, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry through the newly-formed Pituhah Company, have arranged for one-year courses in diamond polishing. A significant proportion of the 60 trainees who enrolled for the first course, which will start this fall, are, like the majority of diamond workers, orthodox. It is hoped to teach the apprentices to handle not only diamonds that can be saved easily, but also problem diamonds, neglected lately due to the plentiful supply of easier ones. A competent craftsman earns IL300-400 a month; a highly skilled worker with years of experience earns IL600-700 a month.



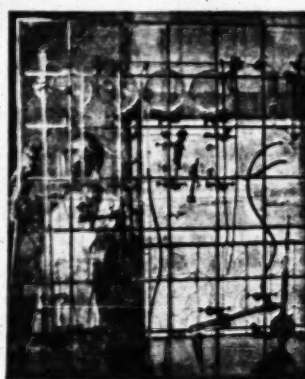
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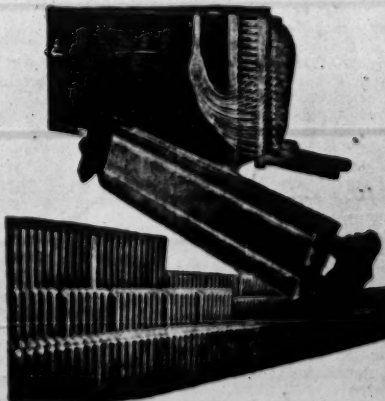


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להשיג בחנויות המובחרות

BATTLE of the HEMLINE

Skirts Going Down, but Dior's are Shorter

By Pat Herman

PARIS (UPI). — SKIRTS must be lifted above the knee, Dior designer Yves Mathieu Saint-Laurent decreed on Wednesday in an exclusive interview that blew the lid off the current Paris Fall fashion season. The brilliant, young, 23-year-old designer's interview with UPI came less than 24 hours before he presented his Fall collections.

His word on shorter skirts flew smack against the lengthening hemlines that other designers have been showing all week in this world fashion capital.

The late, great Christian Dior made his name in 1947 with a "New Look" that lengthened hemlines while all the other Fashion Houses were hiking them. The world followed Dior — and has ever since.

Today Saint-Laurent who died over two years ago — made his bid to equal the Master's major stroke of a dozen years ago. "La ligne est au-dessus du genou," Saint-Laurent told UPI, which meant in plain English that "the skirt will be above the knees."

Whether the fashion world would follow him was a gamble, but gambling, and winning, is also a Dior tradition, backed up by a world fashion empire and the fortune of French textile magnate Marcel Boussac. Dior has branches in Europe, the United States, South America and the Far East.

Short, Narrow, Small

"The secret of my silhouette is in the skirt and the way it is worked," Saint-Laurent said. Just about everything else about the Dior line will be different from what the other designers are doing, Saint-Laurent said.

Suit jackets will be short (those of others are longer this season). Shoulders will be narrow (the rest of the fashion pack has broadened them). Collars will be small (today a Paris dressmaker has failed to feature the broad collar this week. Fabrics will be soft and supple (others are stiff).

Earlier in the day, Greek-born Jean Desse, who has dressed such customers as Greek Orthodox Nuns and Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, presented a fall collection that would please them both. Desse launched his line in a salon lavishly sprayed with his new perfume, "Coulis de Jean Desse" (Desse's own). Desse discreetly dropped the hemline, sometimes below mid-calf. This would have pleased his most conservative clients. He also lightened the torso and widened the shoulders in line with what his

colleagues have done so far in the new season. But it was an exciting enough collection to have made even the International Set happy.

There was lots of interest in the skirt — the longest that Paris has seen so far this season. Desse's buttoned, draped, bloused and flared skirt. The focal point usually was below the hipline or 12 inches from the hemline.

On Tuesday, Pierre Balmain dropped hemlines to almost mid-calf. His skirts were fully two to three inches longer than last season's. He called his line "L'oiseau."

What the line amounted to was a shoulder strap which blossomed out wide and that tapered down to create a long-stemmed silhouette. Balmain gave the line a particularly luxurious look, using extravagant fur to collar his top-heavy silhouette. White Ermine was used for one of the tiers of a bell-shaped cocktail skirt.

Balmain suits had long-length jackets and broad unpadded shoulders. Hats were worn straight on the head. Many were turbans.

Costs had bold shoulders; many collared fur. One silhouette featured a Sherlock Holmes cape which came down to below the waist.

Other coats had long-stemmed skirts which came with a gentle flair under a long waistline.

London's Couture Collections

By Allison Settle

LONDON (OFNS). —

THE London dress collections of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, a close corporation of 21 houses, has just closed.

Their clothes show the strong English tendency for the quietest understatement in day lines (carried out in beautiful tailoring) and the grandest possible evening dresses (with a touch of the dramatic and the ground and appear never to have heard that men prefer not to dress for parties).

The Mayfair designers are unanimous in a sloping yet widening jacket shoulders, in putting sleeves in a dropped inset seam. Neck fur cuffs and sleeves slender or slightly curved.

Fur collars are everywhere, but generally small and neat. John Cavanagh makes his as detachable rings to cup the curve of the face. Hartnell, Creed and others prefer wide revers of long-haired furs.

The longer jacket is generally ending some inches above the wrist to fingertip depth. It is slender and intended to elongate the figure. For all that, when the gentle short jackets are seen in Michael's wholly unbelated suit collection) women will quickly realize that the long-skirted skirt gives a more mature look.

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Straw Dear, Uses Foam Rubber For Cons

OXFORD.

AN English farmer who keeps his 80 cows happy by providing them with straw mattresses, has announced that he is going to sell his idea to farmers in the U.S.

The farmer, Major Anthony Bramley, of Gosford, near Oxford, said: "The only way to get good results from cows is to make them happy — and my plastic mattresses do just that." He added that the mattresses were comfortable, economic and hygienic.

Major Bramley, 56, patented his mattress about two years ago when bedding straw in Britain was scarce and costly.

(Reuters)

Mental Chemistry

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

A RECENT publication of the World Health Organization has reviewed the work of an international study group on the "drugs which affect the consciousness of man. The main advances in the past few years have been in the basic activity and chemistry of LSD and serotonin, allied to chemicals naturally present in the brain and necessary for its higher functions and in the clinical development of the so-called starastic drugs which have a depressant effect. Although much progress has been made

the study group is not en-
lodge on which to base this
research. Drugs like mescaline, which produce subjective feelings in a way like some forms of religious experience, were long rather embarrassing to the psychiatrists who tried them. In fact, only a few research workers regarded them as of any importance to the understanding of psychic abnormality.

The ability of LSD to produce profound hallucinations in minute doses was described in 1943 and it took ten years for the first detailed study to be made. When it was realized that such drugs were similar to natural substances in the brain, the theory was advanced that abnormal biochemical changes might be responsible for psychosis. This was the first time that research workers had a definite clue instead of nebulous theories.

Earlier research demonstrated the importance of diet and age, stress and emotion in comparisons between schizophrenic and normal personalities. It is now suggested by one school of investigators that stress may cause a change in sensitivity to certain chemicals derived from the breakdown of protein foods. Abnormal sensitivity would produce mental aberrations. The W.H.O. report stresses that the metabolism of compounds inside the brain tissue may be quite different from that outside the brain, on which all our knowledge to date is based. This kind of chemistry is difficult enough to do on animals and becomes even more so in man.

There is hope, however, that the injection of suspected chemicals, synthesized to include radioactive tracers, may be traced by modern techniques to their goal in the intact brain and that the method of their working be so elucidated. The compounds now under test may merely be members of a large family whose interaction in the brain underlies the control of normal behaviour.



There is a wide range of glassed cotton rose prints now in the shops. White organdie collar and diaphragm bow complete the dress on right. The cool look, on a hot day. A white linen sheath, on left, with floral cotton cummerbund.

gives his coats a turtlebacked

Nothing could be more understated than the day dresses. At dress houses after dress houses they are slender, only gently belted in the belt often made in self fabric. Suit skirts are seamed slightly outward at the base (for what Michael calls "stride room") but dresses are indeed slender with just a little upward fabric-drapery caught under or over the gentle belt. Bodices bag over lightly at the back or are wide in folds from the shoulder points, looping softly underneath.

There are many tunics, dresses, some with a double-hemmed look that echoes a double hem on the underskirt. Michael Sherard and Norman Hartnell both advocate this line. Lachasse does it with gusto as a riding habit tunic, reminiscent of 1840, emphasizing the like with a riding skirt and flowing veil such as the young Queen Victoria wore.

Daytime fabrics include Ascher's London designed "recovered mohair," reversible to tweed, that makes a magnificent for coats. There is much smooth facecloth, Bat hopsack from Huddersfield, also a hamed Scottish "netting tweed" (Hardy Amies makes a beautiful suit in this in yellow based with grey). Yorkshire housewells make tops to go over silk serge or wool chiffon afternoon dresses. The return of serge, both in wool and silk-wool blends, is noticeable.

The London designers use more discreet covered-up lines for cocktail dresses, often with long sleeves but low-cut necks. There is a strong distinction now between cocktail clothes and the short dance dress: the former are slender, the latter is bell-shaped.

But it is the full-length dress which the true English woman loves and in which she looks her best. Many this winter are grand yet sleeked. Worth and Hardy Amies delight in these sleeked, allied to widely spreading bell skirts, paper-taffeta sashed on tulle or of tulle draped with tulle. Crinoline, garnet and tortoise-shell brown tones abound for evening but the most popular is a blend of green and blue. Such a dress, "Peacock Pride" in a sabre-cut velvet on satin.

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A SAFETY PLAY

By JERUSALEMITE

STROLLING through the S Club the other day, I watched the following game:

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

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West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
East 8 7
C 6

South 10 6 5 4
West 7 6 5
North 10 9
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POST Crossword Puzzle

Friday, July 31, 1959

Problem No. 1259
A. F. Paper, Editor
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

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Theatre Notes

